AND OATHOLIO JHRONICLE ..

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, May 7, St. Stanislaus. THURSDAY, May 8, Apparition of St. Michael.

FRIDAY, May 9, St. Gregory Nazlanzen. SATURDAY, May 10, St. Antonine. SUNDAY, May 11, Fifrth after Easter. MONDAY, May 12 St. Nereus. Tuesday, May 13, St. Walburga.

We are glad to learn that the illness with which Hen. Mr. Mercier has been centined to his house for the past week has taken a favorable turn, and that he is in a fair way towards recovery.

A COMMITTEE of the Senate, whose membars are neither representative of anybody. mer responsible to anybody, has thrown out the Anti-Cembines Bill ! How glad we ought to be for having so independent and irreproachable a body as our Senate to help in governing us preperly. The unhappy faculty it possesses of always doing the wreng thing and of always being opposed to the Papular will, may land some day to its reform er its abolition. What Canada really needs as not a senate or upper House to override the commons but a more popular reformer. No acts of parliament should become law till confirmed by the people. Senates are al inventions for the entrenchment of class prorogatives. Let Parliament send its acts public morals. for confirmation to the whole nation, not to a clique of political backs chosen for their athrerviercy to an unscrupulous minister.

TORONTO has prided herself of late on her extraordinary growth in size and population and with apparent good reason. Her papers even hinted at the possibility of her becomrather a ampries to see it stated that there are no less than six thousand vacant Louges in Toronto. Investigation, however, has shown that there are actually only three houses in the city, or one vacant house to every oue hundred lubabitants. On the atrength of these figures the News boldly asserts that "there is not a city in the Dominion which shows as low a percentage of wacant houses in proportion to population as of the day. Toronto," There is a city we believe where the percentage named is lower-the city of haen overdens at Toronto as cliewhere, a fact which shows enterprise and is a pretty good sign of a city's progress.

On the whole the much dreaded labor up. heaval, expected to have taken place May first, passed off with comparative quistness. The great centres in Europe were kept in order by the strong arm of the law. It is evident, however, that the struggle is only beginning. The composition character of the movement shows considerable success in the way of organization. The fact that in a number of places the demand for eight hours has been conceded, seems to indicate a will ingness on the part of employers to yield to the wishes of the men. Ultimately the change, when affected, must result in a general rise of values. But the conditions and cost of labor being very different in different countries, a dislocation of prices is inevitable. If the paradoxical contention of the labor advocates be true that more work all and greater consumption follow the decrease of the hours in the working day, the soener the change takes place the better. But it is maintained on the other side that this of all trades nor of all countries. It is not much use, however, to argue in the face of a mevement which has all the characteristics among the industrial masses. The great objest of those having the direction of it should be to keep it clear from the destructive taint have no place in the Labor precession or the cause of Labor is lost.

Political Immorality.

It is plain to the most superficial observer that a very low moral tene pervades the principle extremely shooking to anyone who panses to consider what is and what should slaved by party ties that, instead of gendemning and rebuking the current vices of Americans in the interior are French Canadi.

public life, we see them engaged in concect- | ans. But both are at heart devoted to the political corruption.

The history of the Rykert scandal seems to indicate that it was only one of many like transactions which obtained particular preminence through its exceptional rascality. Were that history completely known to the public, it would probably reveal the inner workings of a system by which the resources of the Deminion are used to scoure party support, reward party services, and form a means for perpetuating party ascondency.

Evidently that person could not have got hold of the Cypress Hill property without the connivance of some one identified with the inner circles of ministerial influence. Rykert is a man of few soruples and no prejudices. The threat he uttered as he disappeared behind Mr. Speaker's chair, that he would appeal to his constituents for vindication and come back to the house with five hundred mejority, struck a chord with a brazen tone. He evidently cherished the belief that the electors of Lincoln are so utterly lost to shame that they are prepared to outrage parliament and defy public epinion by sending him back to the House of Commons with the brand of beodler on his brow.

He may be right in his expectation. Twenty-five years' intimate acquaintance with politics in Canada has convinced us that public spirit was never so debased, public morals never so lew, party ranceur never more virulent, political methods never more unscrupulous, than they are at the present time. But the report of the committee is one cheering sign that there are depths to which even party in Canada will not descend.

Yet on every hand scandals are crepping up, and if we listen to the discussion of them among any ordinary gathering of private persons, we will note a dispesition towards cynical cendenation of the alleged fraud, instead of that outspeken condemnation we should expect. Even this observation may be met by somebody saying that it shows, at least, an absence of hypocrisy. But when men cease to be hypocritical they abandon the last refuge of vice. Naked and not ashamed they are, because they no longer feel the sentiment of shame.

But it is time that a voice should be raised in denunciation of the prevailing degeneracy. No people can become so corruptly decile as the people of Canada are to-day and not pay the penalty which ever and always attends the less of public virtue and decadence of

Within a few months we have seen men, whem no amount of political rascality could rouss into a pretust, becoming extravagantly enraged against the alleged "encroachments of Rome." Fanaticism had more power over them than reason, justice or a sense of p-t:lotic regard for the good of the community with which their personal welfare was identified. To abuse the Pope, villify ing a rival to Montreal. It is, therefore, | the bisheps, decry the Catholics, was more easy and congenial than to practice the austers virtues of uncorrupted citis-mehip.

Hence instead of seeing a general revelt against the iniquitous system which has made thousand two hundred and ninety-nine vacant a Rykert possible and which spreads a canker of degradation through all the avenues of pelitical life and endeaver, we behold a ragamoffin uprising against Separate Schools, instigated by party managers to distract the people from the only real issues

Well might a man with well-balanced mind turn with sorrow not mingled with Montreal. As for the matter of vacant disgust from the contimplation of se dishouses, it is not improbable that building has heartening a view, and, like the ancients, devete the authers and dupes of such politics as these to the infernal gods.

> Vacancies in the House of Commons.

> There are now three seats vacant in the House of Commone. The writ for New Westminster had already gone west and the election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Ohlsholm is expected to be fixed within a week or two. There are eight candidates in the field, all of whom are profess ing Conservatives. The election in Kent. N.B, and in Lincoln and Niagara will prebably take place in June.

Canadians in the Eastern States.

It will be news to a good many Americans to learn that their cherished Gloucester fishermen are seventy-five per cent. Canadi. ans and that throughout the New England and better work, increased employment for States Canadians have taken the places of Americans. Yet such was the evidence given before the Committee on Immigration as Washington. These facts are of considerable significance in more ways than one. The rgument only applies locally and is not true movement by which the results stated have been brought about, has been going on ever since the close of the civil war and will prebably continue for some time to come. It which indicates the advance of a new spirit will continue, we may well believe, till the cisiaens of a free country to a just cause. territory actually occupied by Canadians will extend a long way south of the boundary line. Thus, while politicians and others over of revelutionary socialism and anarchism. the border have been dreaming and talking The Red Terrer and the Black Horrer must about the annexation of Canada, Canadians were quietly overrunning New England and taking tury. possession of " the nursery of American seamen and the recruiting ground of the American navy" at Gloucester! This everflow is, | question, which uniformly failed, for the simple ethnologically speaking, irresistible and may, indeed it can hardly help, but carry with it national consequences of far-reaching import. public life of Osnada. In the contests of It must, however, be noted that, if the overpartiess there is an open abandenment of flow from Quebec has apread inland, the atream from Neva Scotia and New Brunswick has extended along the Atlantic coast as far be in the character and conduct of our public south, in a broadly marked line, as Rhode men. Even those to whom we should look I sland. The Canadians who have taken for an example of political virtue, are so en. | possession of Gloucester are from our mari. time provinces, while these who have replaced

log ways and preparing avenues of escape for land from which they came. They are men whose very names are by-words for in the possession of those peculiar characterfation which the name implies and their descendants will, in all likeliheed, control the destiny of the country they have adopted,

The Church and Governments.

A timely article in the last number of the American Catholic Quarterly Review deals with the question "Is the dream of a Universal Republic to be Realized?" In these days when the social problem is so much discussed and the various forms of government criticised with a view to the advance of bumsnity to a higher plane of liberty and happiness, and when our ears are deafened with the conflicting propositions of many schools of radical thought, it is comferting to turn to pages which show how Catholic truth squares with the aspirations of mankind.

The Church, suited to all times and all conditions, contains within herself all the public can be realized.

Indeed it may be said that only by the triumph of Cathelia truth can humanity witness the realization of its hopes. The Courch, as the writer shows, cannot preach injustice to counteract injustice. She cannot give her sanotien to unlawful and unjust combinations to bring order where there is disorder, or to right what is wreng. She has to preach virtue, moderation, charity. She has to preach that prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance have necessarily to prevail and to conquer; and that no man can plunge his fellow-beings into the calamities of war and insurrection, anders it be in obedience to the will of God. Evelutien, to use a fashienable word of our days, and not revolution, is the method most in accordance social wrongs and cure social-svils. Cast the seed of the Gospel te the four minds, and it, by its own force, will bring all things to their proper lavel.

But, we are reminded, between this and he sanction of tyranny there is an immense difference. As there is a distinction between things prohibited because bad and things bad because probibited, so there is also a distinction between anthority which comes from God and the authority which comes from mon. It is for this reason that the "Syl labus of Errors Condemned" brands with authoritative rebuke the dectrice that " authority is nothing else but the result of numerical apperiority and material force."

In an admirably lucid manner the writer shows the relations of governments and peoples, his arguments fortifying the principles we have endeavered to davelep on several occasions in these columns. God has not entrusted to a family, whether its name be Bourbon, or Hohenzollern, or Romanoff, the destinies of His people, or that He has prescribed any particular form of government. Reason, social interest, and circumstances of an entirely external character can only be invoked in favor of giving one particular form of government preference to bers thereof are not kept together by a power superior te each one individually, whose duty goes to school at all will be able to read in it is to preside over all. Therefore power is English. that is natural comes from God, power comes from God. But if the government, what wer it is, tramples down any principle whatever of the eternal or natural law, that government is not right, is fully and absolutely wrong, and is doomed to destruction.

"Pewer," the Church says "Is from God." But if power is from God, it should refient the Divine Majesty to command respect, and the goodness of God to become sweet and acceptable to the subjects of it. Here, then. we have an authoritative test which each of us can apply to the government under which we live. How weefully all human governments fall below this standard is only too evident. Some more than others, but we can see that when governments sacrifice moral principles and descend to the practice of acts of corruption, it is our bounden duty in a free country to strive for a change.

Considering the state of society, the, as vet. law civilization of the world and the prevalence of destructive theories, it must be a long time before the dream of a Universal Republic can be realized.

The Newfoundland "Modus Vivendi.

A pamphlet has been issued at St. John's, Newfoundland, giving an account of the Modus Vivendi recently entered into by the government of Great British with that of France concerning Newfoundland and the action taken by the colony in relation thereto. It begins by stating that the dearest rights of the people of Newfoundland, the "most ancient and loyal dependency of the British Crown," are bound up in the issues of the present crisis, and they appeal confidently to their British fellowsubjects for that generous sympathy and practical co-operation which is never refused by the

The claims of the French nation, as the pamphlet says, to certain fishery rights on a part of the coast of Newfoundland are matters of history and have formed the subject of repeated negotiations between the British and French governments since the early part of the cen-

Many conventions have been held and arrange ments suggested for a settlement of this vexed reason that the French nation invariably exected concessions for which it offered no fair equivalent, and in construing the treaty rights continually claimed larger privileges than under a liberal construction of the treaties they were justly entitled to. The fair consideration of the question has also been hampered by the disposition of Brittsh diplomats to suggest and accept arrangements for its settlement, more with a view to the exigencles of Imperial policy than to the best interests of the people of the

golony. The late convention, which resulted in the modus vivendi now under discussion, is the ninth which has been held in a period less than fifty years, and in every instance the arrangement suggested has been to the detriment of the people of Newfoundland, and has been promptly and emphatically disclaimed by them. All conventions prior to the one whose labors are now under discussion related generally to the cod-fishery, but the present arrangement includes an entirely new and startling claim. namely, of a right on the part of the French to take and preserve lobsters on that part of the coast of Newfoundiand on which they have fishery rights. It is against this heretofore unheard of claim that a determined protest has been made by the colony.

British diplomacy in this affair, as in other matters affecting British colonies in America, has been a mess of the most wretched bungling. It would really seem as if the Imperial Government considered the colonists had no rights it considered worth defending.

But this is a matter which closely touches Canadian interests. This Dominion cannot afford to allow a foreign power that may any day become hostile to hold territorial right; at elements by which the perfect Universal Re- its ocean gateway. Delegates from Mowloundland are now at Ottawa seeking the sympathy and support of the government in pressing their views for abrogation of an agreement which places their people in a most disadvantageous position. That they will get that sympathy and support from our government, and the people of Canada generally, they may be sure.

The delegates are not charged with power to discuss the possibility of Newfoundland entering Confederation, but the situation must tell strongly in favor of closer union.

A circular, sent to this office by the secretary of a mass meeting held at St. John's, ##A :--

"In appealing to you for assistance in this matter, we also desire to call your attention to the fact, that the rights and interests of Newfoundland are not alone at stake in the present instance. The Dominion of Canada has large present and prospective interests, not only in the particular industry now threatened with with Christian principles and law, to redress destruction by the unequal competition of French rivals, but also in the general trade and other relations now existing between Canada and Newfoundland, more espacially with those parts of the colony to which the arrangement in question relates.

The claim here set forth is fully recognized in Canada, and will meet with the desired response. The Meodus Vivendi mere than anything that has occurred of late years shows the absolute neces nity for a settlement of the whole question of French claims in a way to relieve Newfoundland of the presence of a foreign element which causes constant irritation, retards the development of the colony, and which may possibly lead to the gravest complications.

The School Question.

Hon, J. M. Gibson, in the very able addross he delivered before his constituents at Hamilton, last Thursday, poured a flood of light upon the school question of which the Conservative opposition in Untario, abetted by the Equal Righters, are striving to make capital against Mr. Mowat. Did space per mit we would be glad to give Mr. Gibson's able exposition in full. We may, however, avail ourselves of the points as presented by the Hamilton Times, as follows :-

1. Minister of Education Ross, of his own motion, five years ago took steps to secure the teaching of English in all the schools of the another. Society cannot exist if all the mem. Province, and his arrangements to secure this end have worked very satisfactorily. It cannot

and fory parties regarding the abolition of the Separate schools. That cannot be eff-cted wishout an Act of the Imperial Parliament, and that Act can only be ontained (if at all) at the solicitation of the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Meredish has admitted this.

3. The law of Ontario makes every ratepayer. Protestant and Cath de, a supporter of the Public schools, until the ratepayer gives written notice to the municipal clerk that he desires to be exempted from Public school taxes and assessed for Separate school taxes. The assessor has to be guided by the list, kept in the clerk's office, of those who have given notice, and the assessment paper has to show each ratepayer whether he is put down for the Public or the Separate schools. The law as stated above, with regard to the necessity of notice, is now and has always been the law.

PRINCIPAL CAVEN'S LETTER. The Relations of the Equal Rights Association to Party.

(To the Editor of the Mail.)

Sin,—In view of the near approach of the elections for the Legislature of Ontario, I desire to say a word respecting the relation of the Equal Right Association to percy.

The Association is not itself a party in the ordinary sense. It has nothing to say regarding the questions which divide Conservatives and Reformers as such. Both these parties are represented -in what relative proportions I cannot venture to say-in the membership of the Aranciation, and the very existence of the Aranc ation dep nds upon the scrupu out impartiality with which all matters that affect or involve

party shall be treated.

Equal Rights men bind themselves to maintain the principles of their alliance as set forth in the platform of the Association; otherwise they are as free as ever to give their support where they choose. The Association represents an important principle- the distinction between Church and State; and it would prevent all undue ecclesiastical interference in civil affaira. It is organized to defend and to propagate this The Provincial Association cannot forbid

those who in any constituency favor its views from bringing forward candidates who are pledged to support those views. Localities must have the right to do so should they deem such action prudent. But none who value the priociples of Equal Rights will lend themselves to any sinister method, or permit the Associa tion to become an instrument in the hands of designing men for the advancement of party. Should anything of this kind be attempted in any place every true member of the Association will regard it as base and immoral and as fitted to do irreparable damage to a most necessary movement. To all men of any party, wh have shown no interest in our organization till they imagined that it might be used for personal or party ends, conscientious and in-telligent friends of Equal Rights will give a

The great question of provincial politics to which our principles apply is that of Separate schools. Is does not appear to me that the past relation of the parties to this question permits any line to be drawn by one association in favor of or against one party rather than the other. Whatever accretions have gethered around the Separate School Act have had, I think, the concurrence of all. Neither party can charge the other with developing Separate schools; while the recent modifications of the Separate school law are in substance what our platform de-

Should the views recently advanced in the address by the Provincial Council of the Equal Rights Association respecting the abolition of Separate schools receive due endorsation and

nity (as I trust they will), an issue of very great importance, both of provincial and Dominion politics, will have to be decided. Meanwhile, the association will endeavour to bear its part in forming public opinion; but should constituencies wish to ascertain the opinion of and in the firm the award, "in consideration of \$25,000 paid to R. H. McGreevy in presence of the Hon. find a good measure of support in the commumencies wish to ascertain the opinion of candi dates upon a question of deep significance-a question which is the judgment of most who are watching the educational movement both in Europs and America must come to the front-

they cannot be blamed for doing so.

Let all friends of Equal Rights who are more auxious to have our principles prevail than to secure a party triumph act in concert, with wise forbearance, and with fidelity and honor. A time has come to test us whether we are worthy to be entrusted with the defence of a great cause, a cause which has no party significance, and which, les me say, can hurt no party which will not make war upon it.

The writer is coursely responsible for this letter, which is but in any degree official; at the same time he is confident that he expresses the opinion of the excellent men of all parties with whom it has been his privilege to act in the Equal Rights Association. Yours, etc., WM CAVEN,

Toronto, April 29.

A MIGHTY HOST OF WORKERS.

170,000 Men in Line in London and 500,000 in Hyde Park-Not a Policeman in Bight.

LONDON, May 4. To day's labor demonstra-tion in Hyde Park was a magnificent success, and excelled in point of numbers and orderly enthusia m all working class gatherings sino the great reform assemblage in 1886. The lid organization of the different sections taking part in the processions brought together in the park half a million people, who went through their husiness and dispersed without a single disorderly incident. The leading sections were the Trade councils, which included eight group, representing the leather trades. metal and cabinet workers and the shipping, clothing, printing, paper and building trades. These bodies, in which were numerous related trades, mustered in specified districts of the metropolis early in the forenoon and marched. headed by their leaders and with bands and bauners, toward the Thames embankment, whence the marshalled array was to start for

LABOR'S MIGHTY HOST.

Crowds of sightscers gathered at the embankment, and soon after two o'clook the first column of the procession was seen advancing. with a brave show of banners, toward the National Liberal club, and before long the embankment, as far as the eye could reach, was a deuse mass of moving columns, all keeping admirable order. The leaders on horseback guided the different sections toward their proper places and mounted policemen by an arrangement with the Trades Council ass in the formation of the ranks. At 3 o'clock the gigantic procession moved off amid thunderone cheering and the music of many hands. The route toward the park was slong Bridge street, St. James park and Bringe Cage Walk, which were lined with spectators.

170,000 MEN IN LINE

Masses of artisans joined the paraders on the way notil on entering the parks the estimated number of men in line was one hundred and fifty thousand. Simultaneously with the app arance in the park of the trades columns, sections of the social Democratic Federation began to enter and some of them had joined the main body on the Thames Embankment, white others marshalled in distant suburbs marched from different points converging toward the two platforms in the park especially allotted to Socialist speakers. The Railway Works union had also special processions, some of the groups of which swelled the embankment columns while others marched isolated towards the platform centres. The total number taking part the various processions is estimated at 170,600 and these were almost lost in the vastness of the assemblage gathered around the thirtern platforms upon which the labor day advocates held forth.

NOT A POLICEMAN IN BIGHT,

Among the far-stretching dense crowd no police were visible. Orders from headquarters to refrain from interfering or co-operating with the organizars of the demonstration had caused the police to judicionaly keep in the background. demonstration was further a en in the brevity of the proceedings. After the paraders had formed around the platforms the peaking commenced. Shortly after 4 o'clock resolutions demanding that eight bours be recognized as a day's work were put and carried amid the acclamations of the multitude, and by 5 o'clock when the paraders had re-formed in line, the assemblage began to dieperse.

BEADLAUGH AND MORLEY DENOUNCED. At the stands of the Social Democrats, at which all the speakers were Socialists, there was an audience of 12,000, of whom three quarters were red sathes. The speckers claimed that the Socialists initiated the eight hour movement and urged their hearers to regard it as the first step towards securing complete free dom for workmen. Hyndman, who was one of the speakers, applogized for the failure of their brichred on the continent to gather force together in greater force on May Day. The Socialist orators denounced Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. Morley.

ALLEGED BOODLING.

The Charges Against Mr. McGreevy. QUEBEC, May 1.—"A veritable scandal—Sale

of public contracts - Thirty per cent. boodling-O. ganized rubbery in Sir Hector's department," are the head lines of La Justice's article in the last edition yesterday regarding the McGreevy-Murphy embreglio. The Nationalist organ says: "At last we know now what to think of fabricators of scandals. The () sebecers know new why the harbors have cost enormous sums, also why they have never been completed and it is very simple. The moneys of the public fell into the pockets of speculators, in that of a Federal member who is the right arm of Sir Hector Langevin, also into the purse of an ex-Con-ervative candidate in Quebec West, Where has that money gone to? Has it stuck to the fingers of the Mesers. McGreevy ? Has it gone to other persons? We shall see that later on ! We simp y publish the declarations of Mesers. Murchy and McGreevy. They prove that a Federal member has violated the law concerning the independence of members. They prove that boodling has been going on a large scale, that thousands of dollars have been paid to obtain contracts, moneys that have been taken out of the pures of the people. A grand total of \$215,-000 has been stolen?

La Justice adds that the young wing of the Conservative party is disgusted, and that a very stormy interview occured between Hop. Thomas McGreevy and Mr. Tarte at the foot of the Mountain Hill, and that a hand to hand fight was only prevented by the interference of mutual friends of the two principal parties. Mr. McGreevy having called Mr Tarte a coward, the latter gentleman answered in similar language, and Mr. McGreevy swore that the as word in the affair had not yet been said.

Le Canadien says that Sir Hector Laugevin never knew anything of the huge boodling alleged to have been done by Thomas McGreevy in a nuccion with public works, and that Mr. McGreevy alone is in a bad fix. Too paper adds that Le Canadien never, through its proprietor Mr. Tarte, meant to harm Sir Hector, much less dethrone him. Moreover Le Canadien defies the Opposition to ask for an enquiry and prove that any one but Mr. Mc-Greevy is guilty.

A FRADAS.

According to the statement of Mr. O. E. Murphy, his firm, Larkin, Councily & Co., made a contrast to build the graving dock at Levis, and in 1282 to dredge the barbor of Quebec. Mr. R. McGreevy became interested extinded four of the World.

THE GRARGES.

to R. H. McGreevy in presence of the Hon. T. McGreevy." In 1884 the firm signed a sup T. McGreevy." In 1802 the nrm signed a supplementary contract in connection with the graving dock, "for the obtaining of which constant Larkin, Connelly & Co. paid the Messrs. McGreevy the sum of \$22,000." In 1834 the firm contracted with the Government for the firm contracted with the Government for the construction of the Esquimault graving dock and that \$5000 was paid "for obtaining this contract," and that later "various large sums were paid to or for hin, Mr. McGreevy, amounting in all, exclusive of R. H. McGreevy, share of the profits, to \$30,000." That in 1887, "on or about the month of January, 1887, on a proposition made by the Hon. Thomas McGreevy, our firm met and agreed to pay him Greevy, our firm mes and agreed to pay him (the Hon. Thomas McGreevy) the sum of \$25,000 on condition of his obtaining for us 35c \$25,000 on condition of his obtaining for us 35c per yard for dredging in harbor works to the extent of 800,000 cubic yards or thereabouts, instead of 27 cents, our contract average price. The money was paid, most of it direct to himself, part through Robert H. McGreevy." The 25 cents was obtained. Mr. Murphy add: the 35 cents was obtained. Mr. Murphy adds that 35 cents was obtained. Mr. Murphy adds that "arge sums were paid to the Hon. Thomas McGreevy, including special ones set forth above, between 1883 and 1889, to over \$100.0.0." Mr R. H. McGreevy adds to Mr. Murphy's statemens the information that he handed over to the Hon. T. McGreevy the \$25,000 first alluded to; \$10,000 of the \$25,000 said to be obtained for an increase for dredging: \$75,000 out sained for an increase for dredging; \$75,000 out of his share received from the firm on the con-tracts generally, and \$85,000 out of the other sums paid by the firm.

A Sensation in Quebec.

QUEBEC, May 3.—The Hon. Thos. McGreevy, M.P., has laid an information before the Police magistrate against Messre. Tarte, R. H. McGreevy and Owen E. Murphy, charging them with criminal libel and conspiracy. Warrants were issued for their arrest this afternoon and they appeared before Judge Murray and were bailed out in eight hundred dollars each and bondsmen in four hundred dollars each, as follows :- Mesars. P. Valliere and N. Turcotte for Tarte : James Carrel and F. J. Thomas for Murphy, and B, Gauvin and D. O'Connel for McGreevy, The investigation is fixed for the

LITERARY REVIEW.

A Young Woman's Success-One of the brightess women in New York, Mrs. Isabel Mallon, who, perhaps, knows more about woman's dress than any woman in America, has been added to the editorial shaff of The Ladies' Home Journal, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Mallon is an experienced editorial writer, and will conduct one of the fullest and strongest fashion departments in the Journal ever attempted in a general magazine. Her new position makes her the best paid fashion. writer in the country. Mrs. Mallon is young, pretty, and one of the best-known women in New York society.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Ottawa Elections.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS. Sir. The election which came off here on last Saturday, and which resulted in the return of Mr. Mackintosh by a majority of 850, demonstrated that he owes his election to the Catholic

electors. The returns from the different wards prove it, in lower town where the large majority of the Cabbolic resides he had majorities in every ward while in all the wards in upper town, the "Equal Rights" champion Mr. Hay had majornies. He received 1613 votes altogether in the city, which exceeded by nearly 200 votes

more then the liberal candidate polled. The large vote given by the Catholic electors to Mr Mackintosh was owing to the rampent bigotry of "the Equal Rights party" and the deserved popularity of the member elect, a consi-derable number of Liberals voting for him on

persoual grounds. Indeed the faustical feeling displayed by "the Equal Rights party was astonishing which it must be said was inspired a good deal by socalled Minaters of religion whose teaching and acting was more in keeping with the tenets of Mahomes than of the christian religion

Many Catholica learning that 'the Penal Jawe" which prevailed in unhappy Ireland were about to be reenacted on this free soil. There no doubt if the baneful agitation of "Equal Rights" is not checked serious consequence will follow to the best interests of the Dominion. Oitawa, April 29th 1899.

The Late John Finnegan.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: Sis:-Though the late sudden death of our beloved son, John Finnesan, who was studying at Bourget College, Rigand, P.Q., has naturally cast over us a gloom, which sime and the consideration "that God doeth all things well" can alone dissipate, yet it is a gluom that even now, when the grave has only closed, is far from being impervious. The consolations of the Catholic religion, administered by sympa-thetic and holy men, such as the professors and students of Bourget College, enable us truly to

way-"O death where is thy sting! O grave

where is thy victory I" While humbling ourselves under the mighty hand of Divine Providence, and accepting with full resignation his father!y visitations, we beg to tender to the Rev. Professor of the college and the class mates of the lamented dead our deep and lasting gratitude, for their unbounded kindness, not only to the deceased, but also to his surviving friends and bereaved parents. Theirs has been the vivifying exercise of that divine charity which is all ages of the church has with material comforts and spiritual assistance battled against the approaches of dissolu-tion, and as far as possible smoothed the rugged front of death; and while following poor mortality to its last lowly resting place have not failed with the eye of faith, in the "Communion of Saints," to accompany the departed soul on its journey through the shades of death and with excramental hand to render assistance even at the judgment seat.

Continue, Rev. Fathers, and you, the class-mates of our loved one—you who by your teacoing and good example had so large a share in the formation of his character-continue to remember him in your prayers, and particularly during the offering of the Holy Sacrifice, and thereby impose a still deeper debt of gratitude on himself and his living friends: Where all, including the friends of his childhood, exerted themselves to the utmost, it might be thought unnecessary to discriminate. We cannot refrain, however, from returning special thanks to the Very Rev. Father O. Joly, C.S. V., President of the College, and Rev. C E. Durocher, C.S. V., who, wish unwearied toil and an great personal inconvenience, accompanied the remains of the departed to St. Anicet. his native parish, and there, in the beautiful church lately erested, celebrated a grand Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul.

THOMAS FINNTEAR. St. Anicet, April 29th, 1890.

Death of the Very Rev. Jacques Jean Vinet.

Very Rav. Jacques Jean Vinet, honorary chaplain to His Holiness Pope Pius IX, died at the residence of St. Jauvier, at Sault-su-Recollect, the residence for retired pricess, at one c'clock last Friday morning. The deceased was born in this city in January, 18 6, was ordained priest on September 20, 1828, and reached the ripe age of eighty four years.

Beatty's Tour of the World. Ex Mayor Daniel E. Beatty, of Beatty's Celebrated Organs and Pianes, Washington, New Jersey, has just returned home from an.